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ALEXANDRIE
Adresse Télégraphique : Sabbag Alexandria
Téléphone No. 559.

246081-26-904

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
ALEXANDRIA.Direction of wind..... S.W.
Wind..... Light
State of sea..... Light N.W.
Wind..... Light
During 14 hours..... 21.0 lbs.
ending 14 hrs. Max. Temp. in the shade..... 21.0 lbs.
Humidity..... 81.0
Wind..... 81.0REMARKS:
Bandy westerly wind and hazy swell prevailed throughout the day. At 8 p.m. it became calm and the wind veered to the Southward, the weather becoming very cool and pleasant throughout the night. Barometer steady.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday.

STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.
Port Said.....	24	15	Wady Mafra.....	27	12
Busia.....	6	11	Herbor.....	—	—
Q. Helwan.....	22	11	Brakha.....	25	27
Q. Ghizeh.....	23	12	Khartoum.....	35	17
Beni Suef.....	—	—	Wad Medan.....	37	20
Assiout.....	24	11	Quesa.....	16	18
Aswan.....	27	12			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	Wind.	Temp.
Trieste.....	760.0	Almost	9.0	Calm	—
Malta.....	768.0	Almost	15.5	Slight	—
Brindisi.....	767.7	Almost	9.4	Very slight	—
Athens.....	765.3	Calm	9.0	Very slight	—
Limanaki.....	750.0	Almost	21.1	Slight	—

PHASES OF THE MOON.

THE SUN.

Nov. 1 Last Quarter..... 11.3 p.m.

Rising..... 5.9 p.m.

12 1st Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

13 Full Moon..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

14 1st Quarter..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

15 Last Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

16 Full Moon..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

17 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

18 Last Quarter..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

19 Full Moon..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

20 1st Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

21 Last Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

22 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

23 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

24 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

25 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

26 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

27 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

28 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

29 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

30 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

31 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

32 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

33 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

34 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

35 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

36 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

37 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

38 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

39 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

40 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

41 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

42 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

43 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

44 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

45 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

46 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

47 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

48 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

49 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

50 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

51 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

52 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

53 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

54 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

55 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

56 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

57 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

58 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

59 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

60 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

61 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

62 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

63 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

64 Full Moon..... 8.12 a.m.

Rising..... 8.15 a.m.

65 1st Quarter..... 2.30 a.m.

Rising..... 6.55 p.m.

66 Last Quarter..... 8.7 p.m.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

SITUATION ON SHA-HO.

TROOPS BETTER FED.

HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED.

MUKDEN, November 14.

The situation on the Sha-Ho River changes very little. Many officers are reaching General Kropatkin's headquarters, in order to replace those who have fallen.

The troops are better fed than hitherto during the campaign, but the question of supplies, not to mention fuel and forage, remains the most difficult problem.

Despite improvements in the railway, over 86,000 sick and wounded are in terribly overcrowded hospitals between Baikal and Mukden.

(Reuter.)

RUSSIAN FIRST ARMY.

MUKDEN, November 14.

General Linievitch has assumed the command of the First Manchurian Army. (R.)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14. General Linievitch has taken the command of the First Manchurian Army. (Havas.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE SHIPS AT DAKAR.

DAKAR, November 14.

The Russian men-of-war which have arrived here are the battleships *Kniaz Suvorov*, *Alexander III*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, and *Ostia*; the cruisers *Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Dimitri Donskoj*, and *Aurora*, the hospital-ship *Orel*, and 6 store ships and colliers.

(Reuter.)

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS, November 14.

The *Temps* learns from St. Petersburg that Vice-Admiral Beaumont has been appointed the British representative on the Commission of Inquiry.

(Reuter.)

LONDON, November 14.

The rumour relating to Vice-Admiral Beaumont's appointment, mentioned to-day, has been confirmed.

(Reuter.)

JAPANESE LOAN.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 14.

The Japanese loan appears to be an unqualified success. Applications are pouring in from all quarters, including Paris. (Reuter.)

DISTURBANCES AT WARSAW.

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.

Ten persons were killed, including two policemen, in disturbances which took place at Warsaw yesterday, thirty-one being injured.

(Reuter.)

RIOTS IN RIO JANEIRO.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION.

RIO JANEIRO, November 14.

Compulsory vaccination has brought about riots, in which it is said twelve people were killed.

(Havas.)

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

LOSSES OF EXTREMISTS.

ROME, November 14.

The second ballots have given results in favour of the Ministerialists. (Havas.)

(Reuter.)

CARDINAL MOCENNI.

FALLS DOWN DEAD AT CONSISTORY.

ROME, November 14.

Cardinal Mocenni fell down dead at the Consistory to-day.

(Reuter.)

TREMENDOUS AMERICAN BLIZZARD.

NEW YORK CUT OFF.

NEW YORK, November 14.

A tremendous blizzard in America has cut off New York from communication with the west and south.

(Reuter.)

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.
RATIFICATION BY CHAMBER.

PARIS, November 14.

The Chamber has ratified the whole of the Anglo-French Agreement. (Reuter.)

KING CARLOS' LONDON VISIT.
ARRIVAL AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, November 14.

The Portuguese Sovereigns have arrived on their way to London. (Havas.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ELECTION of a French Deputy of the nation will be held at Cairo on December 3.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Minet-el-Bassal and Karmous districts on the 16th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

RUDOLPH HOME.—We have received £1 from Blattner Bey for the Rudolph Home at Alexandria in memory of the late Albert Bedrises Bey.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—A tram ran over and severely injured a native in the left leg yesterday near Minet-el-Bassal. The man was sent to the Government Hospital.

REMOVAL.—We are requested to state that the offices of the local weekly Arabic paper *Express* have been transferred to Post Office-street, near the Hotel Canal de Suez.

MORE INSPECTORS.—At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, it was decided to appoint three assistant inspectors to the Ministry of Interior at a salary of £20 per mensem.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The Egyptian Government has accepted the invitation of the Hellenic Government and has decided to send a representative to the Archaological Congress, which is to be held at Athens in the spring.

P.W.D. CONTRACT.—The contract for the annual embankment works in the province of Beni-Souef has been granted by the Ministry of Public Works to Messrs. Liao & Wourlitz for the Markaz of Beba and to Mr. Braumall for the Markaz of Beni-Souef and Wasta.

A DISGRACEFUL HEADLINE.—A London contemporary states that Herr von Muszinsky, a lieutenant in the German army, has written a book about the downfall of the British Empire. In the table of contents the following headline appears:—Lord Cromer is assassinated at Cairo.

MANSOURAH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND SERVICE.—Divine service, including a celebration of Holy Communion, was conducted on Sunday last in the American Mission Church, Mansourah, by the Rev. A. C. W. Saunders, of St. Andrew's Church, Cairo. There was a good attendance of residents.

H.M. TRANSPORT *Plassey* (Capt. F. H. Seymour) arrived at Port Said on Sunday morning from Bombay, and left at midday for Southampton. She had on board 1,151 troops of all ranks, including women and children. The officer commanding was Major H. J. Farrell Palliser, Royal Field Artillery.

FIRE ENGINE FOR DAMIETTA.—Damieta has recently received a fine fire-engine, made by Shand, Mason and Company. We understand that the engine has given general satisfaction. This is the twelfth fire-engine which Shand, Mason and Company have supplied to the Egyptian Government during the last twelve months.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Castellano's Italian opera company, which is at present successfully performing at the Esbekieh Theatre, Cairo, pays a return visit to Alexandria on Saturday next, when it will open at the Alhambra with Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*, in which the tenor Apostolou will take part. *Hamlet* is to be given on Sunday. Twelve performances in all will be given.

A. L. M. & D. S.—As members of the choral union found a difficulty in discovering the hall where the practices are to be held every Monday at 6 p.m., it is thought advisable to mention that it is in Rudolph's Asile, behind the *Sailors'* and *Soldiers'* Institute, and the entrance door is in the narrow street between the Asile and the Armenian Church, and not through the courtyard.

MR. JOHN B. CAFFARI wishes to inform his clients that, owing to the expiration of the lease of his old premises in the Grand Square, his offices and stores have been removed to 8, Rue de l'Eglise Debbane and 6, Boulevard de Ramleh. As the fittings of the offices, shop, and stores are not yet completed, some of the back stores will be used temporarily, with entrance from 8, Rue de l'Eglise Debbane.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.—During the performance given by the Sheikh Salama's troupe in the Arab theatre in Abd-el-Aziz boulevard, Cairo, last Saturday evening, a Greek, who was slightly inebriated, fired two shots in the hall. His pistol was charged with blank cartridges only, but the detonation caused such a panic among the audience that they all made for the exits. Fortunately there was no serious accident, and the author of this drunken freak was arrested.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. *City of Venice* will sail for Liverpool direct on Thursday.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive paid a visit to his estates at Moustouroul on Sunday afternoon.

To-day his Highness will leave Koubbeh to visit his estates on the Ismailia Canal. His Highness will return on Thursday.

Yesterday the Khedive received in audience, at Abdeen Palace, Count Stadnicky, Acting Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, who presented M. Emmanuel Gyromi, a specialist on Austro-Hungarian trade.

The Khedive gave an "iftar" yesterday evening, to which H.E. Ghazi Muhktar Pasha was invited.

The Khedive will attend the celebration of the anniversary of the death of Mohamed Aly Pasha at the Kalah Mosque on the thirteenth day of Ramadan.

SIR W. WILCOCKS' EXPEDITION.

The latest Constantinople papers to hand report that an Imperial irade authorises Sir William Wilcock to undertake the study of ancient irrigation works in the provinces of Aleppo, Mossoul, and Baghdad.

YACHTING.

The American yacht *Lysistrata*, belonging to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, arrived at Port Said yesterday morning from Jaffa. She is flying the ensign of the New York Yacht Club.

The French yacht *Florentina II*, belonging to Comte Vitali, from Alexandria to Ismailia, arrived at Port Said yesterday afternoon.

MANSOURAH'S WATER SUPPLY.

Mansourah will soon have a fine and up-to-date installation for its water supply. The well-known Birmingham firm of 'Tangye's (Limited) are supplying all the machinery, namely, four oil engines and four pumps. Cook's Bouleau works are erecting the whole of the machinery.

ASSOUAN SHOOTING CASE.

ASSOUAN, Nov. 1. The news of Mr. Sleeman's acquittal reached here by wire last night, and was received with unbounded satisfaction by his many friends in Assouan. That there would have been any other verdict but acquittal was never for an instant doubted, but the news, nevertheless, was enthusiastically received by the entire European population. The effects of such a verdict should be far-reaching, and we trust it will be taken to heart by those administering justice in the provinces. That natives should at any time, or for any reason, be permitted to molest white men without the law taking steps to prevent such an occurrence, is a circumstance which, we fancy, could only take place in Egypt, and the verdict in the present case is, therefore, more welcome for this reason. Whilst, however, in no way approving of the free use of fire-arms, we have sufficient confidence in our own race to feel that they would not resort to such means without a justifiable cause.

BEDARRIDES BEY.

As we have already announced, Commodore Coundouriotis and the officers of his squadron return to Alexandria from the Capital on Thursday morning. In the afternoon, the Commodore and officers will be "at home" on board the flagship *Psara* to the residents of Alexandria, of whom 800 have been invited. Dancing will be engaged in in the afternoon, when the guests will be regaled with 5 o'clock tea, and the fete will be continued into the evening, a cold supper being provided for the guests.

A HUGO PICNIC.

With regard to the picnic given in the Antinoeis Gardens on Saturday last by the local Greek community to 800 sailors from the ships, it is interesting to note the amount of eatables consumed on the occasion by the Hellene "Jack Tars." Messrs. Walker and Meinhardt, Ltd., to whose Alexandria branch the arrangements were entrusted, had to provide the following appetising fare:

1900 lbs. of lamb,
4000 beef croquettes,
8000 substantial sandwiches,
9000 smoked herrings,
150 lbs. assorted pickles and olives,
1800 lbs. of fresh bread,
150 lbs. asst. green salad,
900 lbs. bananas,
200 lbs. dates,
200 lbs. apples,
150 lbs. cheese,
1600 lbs. case of pastry and sweets,
20 litres of Pilsener beer,
8000 Egyptian cigarettes,
1000 boxes of matches.

All the above were laid out on an immense table measuring 240 metres, which was covered with the Greek national colours. Mr. A. Beneduci, manager for Messrs. Walker and Meinhardt at Alexandria, is to be congratulated on having acquitted himself of a huge task in a very creditable manner, for which he received the thanks of the Commodore.

We understand the same firm have been entrusted with the catering arrangements for Thursday's "at home."

KASR-EL-NIL BRIDGE.

A correspondent writes:

This bridge is, as you have often pointed out, always dangerous for foot-passengers owing to the narrowness of the foot-way. For the last week or more the danger has increased, as the lions are being repaired and a scaffolding is erected round each, which extends into the road. One has to run for one's life sometimes to escape being knocked down by carriages and cars and motor cars, the rule of the road here being that the foot-passenger must get out of the way. Nothing is being done or thought of for the pedestrian. He is too poor to need consideration. It is *infra dig.* to be seen walking, and that is why young native officials and others, who can ill afford it, waste their money on cabs. There is a fine drive, for instance, round Ghezireh, part of which has been made into a Rotten Row, but if you want to walk you will find no properly made foot-path, so you take to the road at the risk of being run over.

EGYPTIAN SPINNERS.

Speaking at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday week, the president (Sir Frank Forbes Adams) said that trade was busy and every loom and spindle seemed to be engaged for many months ahead. The demand was not yet satisfied. Egyptian spinners were not so well off for various reasons, but this only emphasised the necessity for pushing on with the growth of American as well as Egyptian cotton in various parts of the British Empire where the staples could be grown.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. *City of Venice* will sail for Liverpool direct on Thursday.

GREEK FLEET'S VISIT.

OFFICERS IN CAIRO.

On Sunday, Commodore Coundouriotis, commanding the Greek squadron, with 25 officers, arrived at 3 p.m. from Alexandria accompanied by M. Gennadis, the Greek Diplomatic Agent. They were most enthusiastically received by the Greek colony and followed by enthusiastic crowds to the Grand Continental Hotel.

On Saturday evening the Commodore and his staff visited the Esbekieh Theatre, it being the benefit night of the well-known Greek tenor, M. G. Apostolou who, besides giving of his best as Werther, sang two Greek songs, which were received with wild applause.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, M. Gennadis presented Commodore Coundouriotis and his staff to H.H. the Khedive.

At 11 a.m. was held a solemn service at the Hanawi Church, at which Mgr. Photios officiated, after which the Greek officers called upon the Ministers.

In the afternoon they visited, first, Mr. N. Gianachis' cigarette factory and then the Kasr-el-Nil Museum. In the evening a banquet was given in their honour at the Grand Continental Hotel by the Greek community, all of whose leading members were present.

To-day our indefatigable guests will visit the Barrage and the Pyramids, and in the evening will attend a "Punch" given, in their honour by M. Gianachis at the Hellenic Club.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT.

At the banquet given at the Grand Continental Hotel yesterday evening, 162 persons were present, including all the leaders of Greek society in Cairo. Patriotic speeches were made, and the band of the Inniskillings, played a selection of music.

RETURN TO ALEXANDRIA.

As we have already announced, Commodore Coundouriotis and the officers of his squadron return to Alexandria from the Capital on Thursday morning. In the afternoon, the Commodore and officers will be "at home" on board the flagship *Psara* to the residents of Alexandria, of whom 800 have been invited.

The following is the list of passengers who left Cairo for the Nile trip by the *Ramesses III* to-day:—Mr. J. R. Marshall, Mr. J. C. Chute, Mr. H. Wilson, Mrs. Chad Kellogg, Mrs. Armide Smith, Miss Kember, Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. William Bassett, Mr. E. A. and Miss E. M. Carley, Mr. Max and Mrs. Gutzmann, Mr. Morehouse Stevens, Mrs. F. L. Stevens, Mr. A. L. Friedlander, Mr. L. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vistor, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Miss E. Booth, Col. H. M. Temple, Miss McLean, Miss I. C. McLean, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Gras, Mrs. and Miss Pagnon, Miss Jane Pagnon, governess, nurse, Mr. L. A. Ashton, Mr. A. Saville.

FOOTBALL.

PORT SAID v. H.M.S. "Furious."

A football match was played at Port Said on Saturday afternoon between the local team and H.M.S. *Furious*.

A stubbornly contested game ended in a draw, each side scoring 3 goals.

DEPARTMENTAL CORPS, ROYAL BERKSHIRES, versus ST. ANDREW'S.

These teams met on the parade-ground at Mustapha Pasha barracks on Saturday afternoon. The appearance of a civilian team at Mustapha is a bit which never fails to bring out a good attendance and on this occasion both teams had no lack of supporters. The visitors won the toss and elected to play against the wind. From the kick-off, the home team early attacked, and play was for a time confined to the visitors' territory, the defence being sorely tested. The "Saints" soon got settled down, and play was transferred to the other end. Some nice forward play by the "Saints" gave Cowie an opening, which he did not fail to take advantage of, and the first point was registered for Saint Andrew. The home team soon equalised, however, Fitzgerald in attempting to clear kicking the ball against the post, from which it rebounded into the net. "Saints" again got the lead from penalty, converted by Cowie, the interval arrived with the score—Saint Andrew 2; Departmental Corps 1.

From the restart Saint Andrew opened out grandly, and were hovering in the vicinity of Wadeside. The home defence cleared, however, and a break-away by the right wing looked likely to bring the equaliser, Fitzgerald cleared, and a combined run by the whole front line gave Sweet the ball, and that player put the visitors two up. Play degenerated slightly now, neither team putting the same vim into their play as during the initial period. Towards the call-of-time the home team were unfortunate to have a fourth point registered against them, Clark putting in a shot from long range, which Wadeside failed to hold. This finished the scoring and Saint Andrew retired, victors by 4 goals to 1. The following were the teams:

Departmental Corps—Wadeside, Thane, Dytto, Duff, Kindley, McCormick, Isaacs, Shea, Murphy, Woolmer, and Spencer.

Saint Andrew F. C.—Fitzgerald, Bright, Keill, Williams, Clark, Hutchings, Sweet, Jones, Cowie, Tulloch, and Hall.

Saturday's match was Saint Andrew's first game this season, and this early success promises well. We are pleased to be able to state that this club has been successful in securing new ground on the higher level of Moharram Bay common, the new site being much better adapted to the pursuit of the game than that held last season. The club hopes to have the ground ready for play in a fortnight.

TRAMWAYS DU CAIRE.

SUSPENSION DE SERVICE DANS LA RUE CLOT BEY

Il est porté à la connaissance du Public, que par suite des travaux d'asphaltage dans la rue Clot Bey, la circulation des trains sera interrompue dans la dite rue à partir du Mardi, 15. courant. Les services de l'Abbasieh, Choubrah, Rod-el-Farag, et Nasirah, se feront à l'aller et au retour par les lignes de Boulaq et du Canal Ismailieh.

LA DIRECTION. 24906-1

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CHRONIQUE THEATRALE

LE ROI S'AMUSE

C'est devant une salle aussi comble et brillante qu'aux meilleures représentations de Coquelin Aïné que M. Silvain a débuté hier au Zinzinia dans *Le roi s'amuse*. Il a joué Triboulet avec cette puissance magique et cet art consumé qui l'ont rendu si cher aux auteurs, aux poètes surtout, pour l'interprétation de leurs œuvres. La poésie déjà si belle de Victor Hugo semble se transformer, s'animer sous le charme de cette déclamation et de cette mimique, la première si vibrante, la seconde si expressive. Le public alexandrin l'a bien compris et a rappelé souvent l'artiste pour l'applaudir encore. Lorsque le bouffon du premier acte fait place au tragédien, l'auditoire est anesthésié saisi et reste empoigné jusqu'à la fin. La scène d'amour paternel au deuxième acte, celle du désespoir après le viol de sa fille, celle enfin de la mort de cette enfant immolée à la place du roi, sont autant de passages admirables. Il faudrait tout citer dans ce rôle de Triboulet. Quel image d'effarement épouvanté lorsqu'il entend François Ier s'éloigner en fredonnant l'air :

Souvent femme varie

Bien fol est qui s'y fie !

et quel désespoir innérrable dans ce cri :

J'ai tué mon enfant !

Mme Silvain a été fort bien dans son rôle un peu effacé de Meguelone et Mlle Barat dans celui de Blanche mérite également tous les éloges.

Excellent aussi M. Jean Renaud dans François Ier et M. Ferrat dans Saltabadil, vrais types le premier de roi gentilhomme et le second de spadassin tranquille et froid jusque dans l'assassinat.

Cleanthis et Strabon, comédie en 1 acte de Régnard, n'a pu être jouée vu l'heure tardive, 12 h. 3/4. A ce propos nous serions heureux de voir la troupe Silvain adopter le système de M. Coquelin, à savoir de commencer la représentation exactement à 9 heures et de raccourcir autant que possible les entr'actes. Ce serait avantageux pour tout le monde.

Ce soir on donne *Le Père Lebonnard*, comédie en 4 actes de J. Aicard et Cleanthis et Strabon, comédie en 1 acte de Régnard.

Le rapport de M. Maskens

Le rapport de M. Maskens, consul général de Belgique au Caire, vient d'être publié dans la quatrième livraison du Recueil consulaire.

Nous en détachons quelques passages :

Plus en Egypte que dans beaucoup d'autres pays, le bon marché de la marchandise constitue son principal élément de succès. Les produits de luxe et même ceux de bonne qualité n'y conviennent qu'à une clientèle plus restreinte qu'ailleurs. En général le goût des indigènes n'est pas très raffiné et un grand nombre d'entre eux, qui ont gagné de l'argent pendant ces dernières années d'extrême prospérité, n'ont pas encore perdu l'habitude de viser, dans leurs achats, à l'extrême modicité de la dépense, plutôt qu'à l'acquisition d'objets bien confectionnés et durables.

Quant à la masse de la population rurale, dont la capacité d'acquérir était absolument nulle il y a quelques années et qui commence à pouvoir satisfaire à certains besoins d'un confort bien relatif encore, elle n'achète que des marchandises d'un bon marché extrême et par conséquent d'un travail plutôt grossier.

Le crédit, la représentation et les visites à la clientèle sont trois points exigeant l'attention soutenue des importateurs de produits belges en Egypte.

Le terme traditionnel des crédits en Egypte est de quatre-vingt dix jours. Comme ce terme comprend la durée du voyage il se réduit en réalité, surtout pour les marchandises venant de loin, comme de Belgique, à soixante jours et même parfois à cinquante ou quarante-cinq jours.

Le crédit de quatre-vingt dix jours à partir du jour de l'expédition de la marchandise pourrait donc être mis en jeu quand le destinataire est un client habituel et de tout repos.

Bien entendu il faut agir sur ce terrain avec prudence. Mais il est certain que l'importateur disposé à faire de longs crédits a beaucoup plus de chance, en Egypte, de voir son chiffre d'affaires se développer que celui qui montre des exigences au point de vue de la rapidité d'régllement des comptes, car le client éloigné dans ce pays n'a guère l'habitude de payer au comptant; au contraire, le négociant égyptien doit accorder généralement de longs crédits aux acheteurs pour les attirer à lui, surtout à une époque où l'argent est rare, c'est-à-dire avant la récolte et la vente du coton. Souvent même les contrats de vente entre indigènes se concluent avec la clause que le paiement s'effectuera après la récolte du coton.

En réalité, la durée des crédits est une question d'appréciation, tant de la part de l'importateur que de celle de l'intermédiaire ou représentant; cette durée doit être surabondante au degré de confiance qu'offre le négociant égyptien et à l'époque de l'année où la marchandise est livrée.

Si les représentants de commerce sur les places du Caire et d'Alexandrie offraient des garanties de sécurité complète au point

de vue de la délicatesse des procédés ou de la connaissance parfaite des affaires, rien ne serait plus simple, de la part de l'importateur, que de s'en rapporter à leur expérience pour fixer la durée des crédits à accorder à chacun des clients. Malheureusement, tel n'est pas le cas en Egypte pas plus qu'ailleurs du reste, et le choix d'un bon représentant ou intermédiaire est pour l'exportateur européen une question très délicate et très difficile à résoudre car les représentants de commerce ayant fait leurs preuves ne peuvent, ou bien ne veulent pas, accepter de représentation nouvelle. Quant aux représentants débutant dans le métier, il ne leur est guère facile de fournir à l'exportateur européen des garanties indiscutables et complètes de leurs capacités, de leur activité et de leur parfaite honnêteté.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Il y a de la fermeté sur le marché mais pas d'entrain.

Nos prévisions en ce qui concerne les Eaux du Caire viennent de se réaliser. Par suite de l'abstention des vendeurs en présence de la demande, le cours a passé de 995 ce matin à 1025 acheteurs en clôture. On s'attend à des prix encore plus élevés.

On constate une légère baisse de l'Agriole à 10 7/8, de la Delta Land à 3 3/4, des Markets à 26/9, de la Delta à 15 3/8. La baisse de l'Anglo-American Nile est plus sensible encore, soit de 5 11/16 à 5 7/16.

La Béhéra hausse au contraire à 54, la Wardan à 7 3/16, les Cotton Mills à 7/6 et la Salt and Soda à 35/8.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Le paquebot *Imaïlia*, de la Cie Khedivial Mail Line, arrivé hier du Pirée, Smyrne, Métélin et Constantinople, avait à bord :

M. E. Sorer, Mme E. Carabet bey et fam., Mme A. Deyekr, Mme N. Navridis et famille, M. et Mme E. R. Priette, A. Studeris, M. Yacoub, A. Constantini, Dr. Portacalis, B. Yaldisoji, N. Toccos, Mlle Vigouren, B. Mararian, Z. Hanem, Ubram Hanem, P. Cambouris, M. et Mme A. Constantinou et famille, Isaac Hazan, M. et Mme A. Triandafilou, M. et Mme Silvain, Mme Stevens et fils, M. et Mme Goffinet, N. Christomanou, E. Livianos, N. Medina, M. Sabbadi, Mme Varoni et famille, M. F. Selymotti et sa mère, N. Zachariou, T. Schmidtsdorff, Troupe Silvain, O. Spyropoulos, C. Prassinos, M. Marshall, E. Basihiadi et sa sœur, Mme Theodoropoulos, Mme Stivaniou, Mme et Mles Limpritis, M. et Mme Th. Paleopoulos et famille, Christo Acratos, M. et Mme Athanassi et famille, Mme Agnastaki, Mlle Julie, et 255 passagers de pont.

Le paquebot *Portugal*, des Messageries Maritimes arrivé, de Marseille avait à bord :

Prince, Président, enfants et gouvernante, M. Suarez, M. et Mme Keith Lang, Hon. Walter Cathorpé, Mme et Mle Boghos Pacha Nubar, M. J. Nubar, M. et Mme Arakel bey Nubar, M. W. B. Harvie, M. Bechara Pharaon, M. et Mme H. J. L. Beadnell, Mme Chabaud, M. Loutfi bey, M. Ismail Pacha Sabry, Lady Bisset et enfant, Col. Sir W. Bisset, Dr. Tunnicliffe, M. Sharpe, M. Augustino, M. Mme L. Pitelle, M. et Mme Roux de Vence et enfant, M. Humphreys, Mr. Ransay, Mme Vayssié, Mr. G. Sinadino, M. Mignon, M. et Mme Tramoni, M. F. Chaine, Dr. Mme et Mme Da Corogna et fils, M. Morgan, Mme Sheuk et dame de cie., M. Mme Collonne, Mme Clara Hirsch, M. J. Delta, M. et Mme Coulouhy, S. E. Ali Pacha Fehmi, M. Querry, M. Blanchard, M. Mme et Mles A. Surcock et institutrice, M. Favenc, Mme Bavié-Beauvisage, Mme Barthé Dejean bey, Mme Arminjon, M. le Général Meyssonier, M. et Mme Yansoun, Mme Voronoff et suite, M. M. Blanchard, Ismail pacha Sabry, M. Hodeir, cap. et Mme Meyssonier, M. de Beissen, M. Vayssié, M. Sinadino, M. Moreau, M. Mme Conseil et enfant, M. F. Alby, M. Laguerarde, M. et Mme Giatieneau, M. A. Lid. Fletcher, M. A. Kabba, M. Nye, Mme Malhamé, M. J. G. Gowans, Dr. Beber, M. J. Matalani, Meurs, P. et G. Mansart, Mme Sayeh, M. Le Blanc, M. Coulon, M. Jaillon, M. et Mme Wantz et enfants, M. et Mme Scurmam, M. et Mme Tuck, M. et Mme Delenda, M. Dumont, M. Braun, M. Woog, M. Luchaudes, M. G. Tucker, M. G. Hartopp, M. Gardner, Mme et Mles Perrin, Mr. et Miss Turner, Mme Hodeir, M. Elepherton, M. Haddad, M. Tracol, Mme Marie Louise, sœurs Eugénie, Félix, Rosalie, Rose, M. Edouard, Mme Lucienne, M. et Mme Castres, M. Museri, M. Delzons, M. et Mme Mathieu, M. Bucather, M. et Mme Theodorides, M. Michalovich, M. Newton, sœurs Marie, Benoit, Hilarion, et 76 passagers de 3me et 4me classe.

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TELEGRAMS RECEIVED IN TRANSMISSION OF EGYPTIAN TELEGRAMS FROM ENGLAND TO ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

OUTWARD.

(Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., Calcutta time)

TELEGRAMS HANDLED IN A.T.

TELEGRAMS

Our Paris Letter.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PARIS, November 7.

Everywhere the leaves are falling—rich, golden-brown leaves of autumn. The trees keep their foliage best in sheltered spots, such as the Garden of the Tuilleries, where the children play their round games, at trundling hoops and sending skywards toy balloons. For the moment, it is a nursery hung with magic tapestry—this background of avenue, brilliant with the deep purple and orange of the Orient. The other day I paid a visit to Père-Lachaise. I noticed about the grave of Alfred de Musset some fresh ivy, and unknown hands had deposited chrysanthemums and pansies and a bunch of the wild rose. It was a poetic homage to the sweet lyrist. The cemeteries are the shrine of many memories these days—memories called to being by the time of falling leaves.

It would be idle to attempt to discount the satisfaction felt here at the termination of the dangerous phase of the Anglo-Russian conflict. Whatever the price paid by the British Government for this peaceful turn of events, it is all to the advantage of this country. France was frankly dismayed at the prospect of a rupture between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, and it is easy to see why. She could not have remained an entire stranger to the conflict, however circumscribed; and it is perfectly certain that nothing is farther from the thoughts of the Government of the day than a blind policy of "follow my leader," which would plunge the country into war.

The French Government and its supporters in general, and the Minister of War in particular, should be deeply grateful to M. Syveton. Had not that excitable personage committed an intolerable outrage by striking General André in the face, it is more than possible that the Government would have been beaten in Friday's division. In a speech of two hours' length the Minister of War defended the system of organized espionage and delation on the simple ground that it was necessary to the defence of the Republic against the machinations of the reactionaries, who had done the same thing themselves in their time. That is an extremely poor defence. Two wrongs do not make a right, even if it can be proved that the reactionaries ever had an organized system of delation, which has not even been asserted. As three ex-Ministers said the only question is whether delation is or is not to be recognised as a regular instrument of Government. If the Republic can only be maintained by such means, it must be in a bad way; but I do not believe that any such measures are necessary, and I am sorry that so unsound an argument as "Tu quoque" should be urged in defence of a very dirty trick. Friday's debate will certainly not raise the Combes Cabinet, or its supporters, in the eyes of France or of the world.

M. Syveton is impudent, indeed, exultant, as it seems, but public opinion, except in the strongest Nationalist quarters, condemns the outrage. There is even reason to believe that M. Syveton went to the Chamber with the express purpose of assaulting the Minister. This idea is strengthened by the fact of the curiously menacing language adopted by one of the leading organs of Nationalism on the eve of the debate, so that it would almost seem that the attack was the result of a plot. It is the same species of insane and brutal argument which prompted the assault on M. Loubet at Auteuil races at the beginning of the President's term of office. Then, as now, the effect of the outrage was to consolidate the Republican sentiment in the country. The blow administered to the Minister of War, whilst it threw him from his physical balance, has set him on his political feet. After this dastardly act the whole Republican party rallied to the support of the Government. And the same spirit is to be remarked in the Press. The *Figaro*, whose editorial trumpet gives forth an uncertain sound these days, and the *Temps*, which does not see eye to eye with the Government on many questions, are both emphatically condemnatory of the incident of Friday last, and of the temper of mind that led up to it. Nationalism of the school to which M. Syveton belongs is a political monstrosity which has grown up in France, engendered to a certain extent, no doubt, by Jacobin intolerance and oppression. One side acts and reacts upon the other. Napoleon called into being the forces which ended by overthrowing him. The act of violence perpetrated in this case, however, is inexplicable, as M. Syveton is a man of superior intellectual attainments, being, indeed, a University professor.

Whilst General André has escaped at the expense of his own person the condemnation of an adverse vote, such a result must not be interpreted as a condonation of the scandalous proceedings of army informers with which the public journals have been ringing for the last fortnight. The system must stop, and it is certain that the country will insist on the suppression of the secret "fiches" which have had the effect, probably, of ruining the career of many a promising young officer.

It was not to be expected that the Anglo-French Convention would pass the Chamber of Deputies without undergoing a severe criticism. Arrangements with foreign Powers, friendly or the reverse, do not elude the vigilance of any representative national body. They are certainly not spared when they have to run the gauntlet of the House of Commons, but nobody concludes from the opposition of eloquent dissenters that they fail to meet the desires of the great majority. There is therefore no reason for alarm in the fore-and-aft raking to which M. Deschanel subjected the treaty. Frank and

not discourteous criticism of this kind conduces more to a good understanding between the nations than the concealment of hostility.

The death of Paul de Cassagnac removes a typical specimen of what Mak Twain would call "the fighting editor." Like his old opponent (with both pen and sword), Henri Rochefort, Paul de Cassagnac was a first-rate duellist, and even ready to prove that his sword was as sharp as his pen, which is saying a good deal, for, like Rochefort again, his political polemics were of the most violent order.

M. Gaston Dru makes some striking points in the *Echo de Paris*. He says—"I have since heard that, according to police reports, the majority of those who insulted Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, were Germans. I know for a fact that Germany offered her support and that during the last few days frequent telegrams have been exchanged between William II. and Tsarskoe Selo. I also know that William II. is listened to, and that he directly influenced the appointment of General Kuropatkin as Generalissimo." M. Dru speaks of the German Emperor's crime of 'less humanity,' from which he will derive no profit.

The heads of the Catholic Church in France are at present considering ways and means, in view of the approaching separation from the State. Several Bishops and the venerable Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Reims, have gone to Rome to confer with the Pope on the new situation created. Every day schemes are presented to diocesan authorities by various ingenious persons who wish to assure the future of the Church. Certain of these plans are based upon a system of insurance; others have to do with the issue of redeemable loans, with (after the French practice) the "gros lot." Either the projects are applied to the whole country or they concern the ecclesiastical districts considered separately. There is unanimity, however, on one point: the capital is invested abroad, from a fear, apparently, lest the Government, yielding to temptation, should lay hands on the money of the Church. All the various expedients are being discussed by a committee of Catholic jurisconsults and financiers sitting in Paris.

The celebration at the Sorbonne of the centenary of that remarkable code of laws which bears the name of the great Napoleon, but with the compilation of which he had really little or nothing to do, is an interesting event. Whoever drew it up it is one of the most interesting attempts in the direction of legal reform which have ever been made, and that it has lasted, practically without change, for a hundred years, shows how successful its compilers were in evolving from the welter of the old French law, a system which is in accord with the French idea of equity. To the philosophical lawyer nothing however is more interesting about the Code than its failure. Napoleon's special object in promulgating the Code was to do away with the manifest evils which he saw, or thought he saw, to arise in countries like England, where so large a portion of the law depends, not upon the express directions of the Legislature, or even upon the natural equity of the judge, but on cases and precedents.

The official return of the population statistics of France for 1903 have just been published, and show that at the best the population can only be considered stationary. The excess of births over deaths is only about seventy thousand, which is over ten thousand worse than last year, and not so much as one thousand better than 1901, which was a very bad year. Last year the number of births and deaths both fell off; the births by over eighteen thousand, and the deaths by over seven thousand compared with the previous year. There has been an increase of deaths in thirty-six departments, against thirty in 1902 and thirty-three in 1901. But, on the other hand, the births have fallen off in no fewer than seventy-three departments, and in only four have the births increased compared with 1902. Thus it appears that in five out of every six departments the birth rate is falling off, while the death rate has decreased in half of the total number. The decrease of the population, which it was hoped had been arrested, is therefore as marked as ever, and it is obvious that every year France gets weaker and weaker compared with Germany. She can no longer find the recruits for the huge army which acts as a counterpoise to Germany in Europe, and these returns prove that in spite of all that has been said and done, the population of the Republic continues to diminish.

The "Côte d'Azur-Rapide," the new train from Paris to the South, holds the record for speed over so long a distance. The average rate, from Paris to Nice, was 52½ miles an hour, allowing for stoppages. But from Laroche to Dijon, and from Valence to Avignon, the speed at certain moments was a fraction under 72 miles. There is only the "Calais-Paris," which has a superior average, and that is over a shorter, and comparatively flat, route. The first train, which left Paris on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, arrived at Toulon at 8.32 in the evening, at Cannes at 10.20, at Nice at 10.50, and Monte Carlo, 11.30. This is a gain of an hour and a half over the previous most rapid trains. The English express, in its journey from London to Edinburgh, travels at a superior rate of speed, but the mileage is inferior and the gradients probably less difficult.

According to the *Patrie*, the Emperor Jacques I. is now one of the inmates of a Turkish prison, having been arrested at Sutari in mistake for an abounding Austrian bank clerk. I sincerely hope this gaudy rumour is untrue. It would be one of the saddest combinations of insult and injury that have befallen a monarch since the days of Richard Coeur-de-Lion. However, it is added that the Emperor of the Sahara is demanding an indemnity from the Turkish Government, through his solicitor, which shows that in the course of centuries

sovereigns have learnt practical wisdom; the history books make no mention of King Richard's consultation of his solicitor. It is an awful thought that the abounding bank clerk may at this moment be posing as Emperor of the Salara.

Whilst theatrical managers in London are decreeing against the "matinée hat," Paris is setting this momentous question in its own way. The modistes have designed a hat—an ideal theatre hat—and they are endeavouring to interest the world in it. The new head-dress is a "béguin" (or child's cap), or else a tiny bonnet of embroidery or lace. It fits close to the head, so that the person in the fauteuil at the back has an uninterrupted view of the stage. The great difficulty, of course, is to launch the mode. A most active propaganda has been carried on quietly for some time, and the result is said to be highly encouraging.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, November 5.

In connection with the withdrawal of the 20th Hussars from Egypt, the Army Council have decided that a good deal of the cavalry work done there can be as well done by the military mounted police. A strong detachment of the M.M.P., under Captain C. Burrows, Assistant Provost Marshal at the Curragh, will embark on the S.S. *Dunera* at Southampton on the 18th inst., for conveyance to Alexandria, where the trooper will arrive on the 1st December. Other drafts for service in Egypt will go by the *Dunera*. At Alexandria the 20th Hussars will embark on the *Dunera*, and on arrival home on the 14th December, will be stationed at Brighton and Canterbury.

It is officially notified that the new period of enlistment—nine years with the colours and three in the reserve—does not interfere with the extensions of soldiers serving under the old terms.

Captain Sir Edward I. B. Grogan, Bart., Rifle Brigade, has been seconded for service as a staff captain at the War Office.

The contemplated reductions in the foreign service squadrons referred to in these notes some weeks ago will be first effected in the North America and West Indies Squadron. Orders have been received at Bermuda for the third-class cruiser *Pallas* and the sloops *Alert* and *Fantome* to pay off into the reserve there and the crews to return home. That will reduce the strength of Vice-Admiral Bosanquet's command by nearly 450 officers and men.

Instructions contained in Army Orders just issued announce that the King has been pleased to approve of the Africa General Service Medal with clasps being granted to the Naval and Military forces employed in the Somaliland operations, between January 18, 1902, and May 11, 1904, both dates inclusive, provided the claims of the officers and men are approved by the Admiralty and the Army Council respectively. His Majesty has also been pleased to command that the medal be granted to those officers who accompanied Colonel A. N. Rochfort, C.B., C.M.G., with the Abyssinian forces. The medal will also be granted in silver or bronze, as the case may be, to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. The clasp attached to the medal will be inscribed "Somaliland 1902-4." A clasp, inscribed "Jidballi," will also be granted to those present in that engagement, and to those who formed part of the guard left behind during the engagement in charge of the baggage under the command of Major W. B. Mallins, 27th Punjabis. Officers and others already in possession of the Africa General Service Medal will receive clasps only.

The Army Council have decided that a special war gratuity, upon a scale similar to that authorised for the operations in China 1900-1901, shall be issued for all troops and attested native followers who took part in the recent operations in Somaliland (including those who accompanied Colonel A. N. Rochfort, C.B., C.M.G., with the Abyssinian force), except the Somali irregular troops, whose services were rewarded from the captured stock. Every soldier and attested native follower borne on the strength of the Somaliland field force between January 18, 1902, and May 11, 1904, both dates inclusive, will be entitled to the grant unless instructions to the contrary are issued in any particular case. The date fixed for the general issue of the gratuity is December 31, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war and the present crisis are having their effect on the Kaiser's military policy. The scheme for the augmentation of the army which was brought forward last year, but which had to be postponed owing to the weak state of the finances, has been thoroughly worked out this year. But the Emperor and his Military Cabinet have now altered their arrangements owing to the defeats of Russia in the Far East, the removal of regiments from Western Russia, and the better understanding between the two Empires, which enables Germany to transfer a number of men from her eastern borders to Alsace and Lorraine as a measure of protection against France. The lesson of the advantages conferred by the command of the sea in the Far East, and the absurd bogey of danger from the entente cordiale between England and France, has given the Emperor his opportunity. He has determined to push on the construction of his new ships as rapidly as possible, and the necessary money will be voted without the slightest difficulty. Admiral Togo and the rapid massing of the

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PRIVATE SECRETARY or Travelling Companion. Gentleman of high experience and education seeks position as above. English, Arabic, Greek, and French. First-class references and testimonials. "Trustworthy," Egyptian Gazette offices. 24859-2-8

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WANTED.—Lady's maid, knowing English and able to sew and wait at table. Light work. Address, "N.Y. 14," Poste Restante, Cairo. 24867-6-6

WANTED.—A good English Accountant and Clerk for Cairo; good salary; must have first-rate references and some knowledge of Arabic. Apply W.M., office of this paper. 24875-6-5

WANTED.—Youth, 16 years old, knowing English and French, speaking Arabic. Apply No. 24,804 Egyptian Gazette. 24904-8-1

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Manufacturers and Importers of "CROWN FUEL" USED BY

Warships, Steamers, &c., and Coal and

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE DU 14 NOVEMBRE 1904
COURS DES VALEURS A TERMES, CLÔTURE
PARIS

Rente Française 8%	Fr. 98	45
Actions de Suez	4517	
Lots Tares	197	
Tares Unifiés	87	45
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	108	80
Daira Sanieh	—	
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	719	
Extérieur espagnol	88	50
Obligations Banque Nat. de Grèce	—	
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	117	1/2
Métropolitaine	—	
Bourse consolidée	92	85
Sosewic	—	
Change sur Londres	25	12 1/2
Indre No. 8 disponible	—	
Sure No. 8 livrable les 4 de mars	—	

LONDRES
Consolidées anglaises £ 88 5/13
Échanges - Paris 8, Londres 8, Berlin 5.

NOLIS

HULL
Océrales Shgs. 1/1 1/2 & 1/8
Fourneaux 8/- " 6/6
Graines de coton " 6/6 " "
Oignons " Nominal

LONDRES
Océrales Shgs. 1/1 1/2 & 1/8
Fourneaux 8/- " 6/6
Graines de coton " 6/6 " "
Oignons " Nominal

POETS DIBOTS

Graines de coton Shgs. 9/6 - 10/-

Océrales 1/9 " "

LIVERPOOL

Coton Shgs. 11/- - 12/-

Océrales 1/6 " "

Fourneaux 8/- " "

Graines de coton " 9/- " "

Oignons " Nominal

CONTINENT

(NANTES - DUNKERQUE - BOURGUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 - 12/-

" (Nantes) 12 1/2 " "

Fèves 9 " 10/-

Oignons " Nominal

MARSEILLE

Fèves Fr. 7 - 8 -

Graines de coton " 8 " "

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,

Gênes, Marseille ... Fr. 9. —

Barcelone 9.60

Le Havre 8. —

Dunkerque 2.50

Anvers 2. —

Hambourg 20.0 & 22.50

St. Pétersbourg 25 " —

New York 70 " —

Bombay 80 " —

Alexandrie, le 2 novembre 1904.

1,294 balles coton

For HULL, by the S.S. *Castillo*, sailed on the 28th October :
Barker & Co., 2,855 tons cotton seed
Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., 450 " " "
Tadros Ghirib, 720 " " "
Carve Bros. & Co. Ltd., 1,060 " " "
N. E. Tanvac, 2,064 bags oil cake
E. Mallison & Co., 50 bales cotton
Botton Tortolotti & Co., 75 " " "
128 bales cotton

Pour PORT-SAID et ODESSA, par le bateau russe
Russia, le 28 octobre :
Divers, 84 cais divers

Pour CANDIE, par le bateau grec *Athenes*, parti le 28 octobre :
Divers, 705 sacs riz, 10 sacs sucre, 10 sacs henné, 20 barils alcool, 821 barils vides, 46 colis peaux, 28 colis dattes, 42 colis zébulins vides, 19 colis divers

For PORT-SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. *Dakahlié*, sailed on the 29th October :
Various, 217 bags rice, 172 bags henné, 110 bags coffee, 101 bags Sudan beans, 70 bags seed, 10 bags beans, 115 bags sugar, 9 cases cigarettes, 60 packages empty bags, 16 packages skins, 26 packages drugs, 1,718 packages sundries

Pour LE PIRE et ODESSA, par le bateau russe
Tsar, parti le 29 octobre :
Divers, 1,246 sacs riz, 15 sacs henné, 569 cais, et 88 cais dates, 80 colis meubles, 18 colis divers
E. Mallison & Co., 65 balles coton
R. & O. Lindemann, 870 " " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 480 " " "
Mohr & Fender, 120 " " "
G. Frauger & Co., 85 " " "
1,050 balles coton

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau autr. *Semiramis*, parti le 29 octobre :
G. Brack Co., 82 balles et 18 cais. gomme, 15 balles cire

Kraft & Nagier, 6 balles senné
E. Almays, A. Félix & Co., 154 barils vides
Dépôt Bière de Graz, 1,000 barils vides
P. M. Stairn, 28 balles peaux sèches
A. Dreher, 228 barils vides
A. Beiger, 1 cais boyaux secs, 8 barils boyaux
D. C. Mitzis, 82 barils dates
O. L. Giorgiaffiedis, 19 balles peaux
A. Frick, 18 barils poison fruits
Bonomi fr., 910 sacs riz

A. Chelmin, 5 cais cigarettes
Kyriazi fr., 4 " " "
Hé An Le Khédivé, 4 " " "
Bonded Stores, 2 " " "
F. Nahabedian, 8 balles henné

Divers, 61 colis divers
B. & O. Lindemann, 407 balles coton
E. Mallison & Co., 242 " " "
J. Planta & Co., 122 " " "
Mohr & Fender, 112 " " "
G. Frauger & Co., 109 " " "
G. Riecken, 90 " " "
Schmid & Co., 68 " " "
W. Trapp & Co., 62 " " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 55 " " "
F. C. Baines & Co., 82 " " "
1,294 balles coton

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, November 14, 1.0 p.m.
Sales of the day bales 8,000
of which Egyptian 400
American (new crop) Maize Spot per cental 4/0 1/2
American futures (Dec.-Jan.) 5.88
" (April-May) 5.40
American Middling 5.40
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (Dec.) ... 8 22/84
" " " (Jan.) ... 8 8/84
" " " (March) ... 7 61/64
" " " (April) ... 7 68/84
Egyptian Brown fair per lb. d. nominal —
" " good fair (brown) do —
" " good (brown) nominal 8 10/16
" " fully good fair ... —
Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 450 lbs) to 25/8
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. *City of Cambridge*, 5,988 bales of cotton

LONDON, November 14.
Consols (December) 88 1/2
Egyptian Unifid. 105 1/4
Private Discount in bill 8 7/8
New YORK, November 14.
Spot Cotton 10.26
American Futures (December) 9.88
" " (January) 9.90
" " (April) 10.14
" " (May) 10.22
Cable transfers dol. 4.87 1/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports bales (missing) Liverpool, November 14.

American futures (December) 5.85
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (Nov.) ... 8 25/84
" " " (Dec.) ... 8 10/84
" " " (Jan.) ... 8 2.64
" " " (March) ... 7 60/84
LONDON, November 14.

Private discount (8 month bills) ... 8/-
Bar Silver (per oz d.) 26 14/16
Consols (December) 88 8/8
Rio Tinto 61 1/2
Band Mine 11 1/8
Egyptian United 105 1/8
" Railway 100 —
" Domain 104 1/4
Ottoman Defense 108 —
Turkish United 85 7/8
Italian Rents 4% 104 —
Ottoman Bank Shares 18 8/4
National Bank of Egypt 28 1/2
Daira Sanieh 100 1/4
New Daira 21 5/8
Môrpolit Grec 48 —
Bens Grecques 8% 87 1/4
Charters of S. Africa 1 18/16
Agricultural Bank 10 8 4
Nile Valley Gold Mine new 1 1/2
Delta Light Railway (Bearer shares) 15 to 16 1/2
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Nov.) 6 12/16 firm
German Best sugar (November) ... 18 10 1/2
PARIS, November 14.

Lots Tares 127 —
Crédit Lyonnais 1145 —
Ottoman Bank 598 —
Cheques on London 25.13 1/2
Sugar White No. 8 (November) 40 8/4
Crédit Foncier Egyptien 721 —
Banque d'Athènes (nouvelle usance) ... 117 —

COALS.

CURRENT PRICES PER TON FARE OR WAGOS

Par Ton Shgs. Shgs.

Cardiff Best quality 23 3 23 9

Newport Best quality 22 3 22 6

Newcastle Bothal —/ —/ —/

" Compton 18 3 18 9

" Doveton —/ —/ —/

" Hastings —/ —/ —/

" West Hartley Main —/ —/ —/

Scotch Merry's 17 6 17 9

" Bairds —/ —/ —/

" Dunlops —/ —/ —/

" Best Hamilton Ell 17 3 17 6

Michelfield —/ —/ —/

" Best Lancashire 16 9 17

" Bad quality —/ —/ —/

" Second Lancashire —/ —/ —/

" Anchor —/ —/ —/

" Crown —/ —/ —/

" Star —/ —/ —/

" Arrow —/ —/ —/

Patent Fuel Swansea Graigola 21/9 22/3

" Atlantic —/ —/ —/

Newcastle Fowey Coke 38 33 6

" Gas Coke 28 28 6

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Pour le mois de NOVEMBRE 1904.

Sunlight Soap

" When Sunlight Soap is in the tub,
You needn't toil, nor rub, nor scrub."

No boiling. No Soda required.

" Just try it in the Sunlight Way,
A whole wash done in half a day."

No hard work.

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11-1905

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